

Horse Department.

The Middlebury Register now for more than a year has been giving much original and valuable information upon Morgan and other celebrated horses. It intends to continue publishing such information from week to week, giving at least a page to its Horse Department. When sufficient material has accumulated we expect to place it in book form, publishing first our volume upon the Morgan Horse, and afterwards a Register of the more distinguished sires and performers. In the latter we hope to include all 250 performers, with their breeding, so far as can be ascertained; also to distinguish between things that are known and things that are not known, in every pedigree. In all cases the evidence upon which the pedigrees are based will be given to the public through the columns of THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER. This, we are satisfied, is what the public wants and ought to have. Many judgments are better than one.

The Register by reason of this extensive information and this method of giving it, is rapidly becoming indispensable to all breeders and horsemen. It should also be an excellent medium for advertisers, especially those dealing in Morgan horses.

Preserve your files, for they will form, with the full indexes thereto, a most valuable and available encyclopedia of horse matters.

THE DAM OF ETHAN ALLEN.

A. W. THOMPSON SHOWS THAT SHE WAS THE OLD RISING AND BALCOM MARE.

In W. H. Balcom's second letter which was published in the thirteenth number of the REGISTER, he says, "I had some talk with a Mr. Bevin of Hague. He says that the gray mare that Rufus Rising used to own, that foaled the celebrated horse Ethan Allen, was sold to J. W. Holcomb of Ill."

It was supposed that Mr. Balcom meant William Bevin of Hague. Nine years after he wrote this he was asked to explain. His answer was given in the fifteenth number of the REGISTER. He said, "I do not say I had a talk with Bevin." It will be seen that he had forgotten writing what he did. The letter was sent him and then he understood what it meant, and under date of April 8, 1886, he says, "The Mr. Bevin I had a talk with was Edwin Bevin of Argo, Ill. He used to live in the neighborhood of Rufus Rising's, Hague, N. Y., is a justice of the peace and is a very reliable, straight-forward man. Write him and he will tell you about it." A letter was written Mr. Bevin and the following is his reply:

ARGO, ILL., May 1, 1886.

Dear Sir—I can only say that I know nothing about the dam of Ethan Allen, except what I heard my father say. He lived in Hague from about 1836 to 1865. I was born there in 1831. I was in Hague when Ethan Allen first became noted as a trotter, and heard my father, Thomas C. Bevin, and others say that the dam of Ethan Allen was a gray mare owned by Rufus Rising and afterwards by George Johnson and sold by Johnson, or some later owner, to Joel Holcomb of Ill. Yours very truly,

EDWIN BEVIN.

This letter is valuable in one respect, as it shows that it was well known in Hague, when Ethan had become a noted trotter, that his dam was the gray mare that Rufus Rising once owned.

The following letters are from Joseph G. Balcom, Gardiner, Mass.:

GARDINER, Mass., May 3, 1886.

Dear Sir—I recollect Rufus Rising had a gray mare, was small and half-hipped; but when he got her or how disposed of her I cannot tell, but think he traded her in some way to George Johnson.

I have no recollection of W. H. Balcom having a gray mare, yet he might have had one. In regard to the statement of William Bevin and Ira Potter, they are stories I never heard from. I think the Rising mare was lame from being half-hipped, and think she had a colt. I was born in Hague in 1820.

Yours, J. G. BALCOM.

GARDINER, Mass., May 16, 1886.

Dear Sir—I cannot say positively the year Rufus Rising had the gray mare, but should think it may have been in 1835 and '36. My impression now is that she was difficult to catch. I think she had a colt, but cannot tell the year or whether a horse or filly, nor when he disposed of it or how; do not think it was a gray colt. I should say R. Rising had the half-hipped gray mare when I went to live with Zeno Rising about 1834. I think there was but one half-hipped gray mare, probably R. Rising had her of Deacon Hayford, as I recollect it being called the Hayford mare. Deacon Hayford was Mrs. Rufus Rising's father. I recollect Caleb Balcom having a half-hipped gray mare, and think it the same one that Rufus Rising had, but how it got round to him I cannot say. Do not recollect W. H. Balcom owning it; but he bought the Caleb Balcom place and probably owned the mare. W. H. Balcom was lame and no horseman, and I have no recollection of ever seeing him drive any horse. I probably visited him several times between 1836 and 1840, as we were cousins and lived in the same town.

I left Hague in 1843.

Should have answered sooner, but you asked a good many questions that I had to think over, and don't think this now will give you anything very satisfactory.

Yours, J. G. BALCOM.

GARDINER, Mass., May 20, 1886.

Dear Sir—Will try once more and answer some of your questions. In regard to Bevin's statement I don't recollect hearing any of the statements you wrote. I don't believe R. Rising had but one half-hipped gray mare, and my impression is she was raised in Hague. In regard to dates I am not very accurate. I have a faint recollection Wm. H. Balcom having the gray mare, and he disposed of her previous to 1841; but of course he ought to know better than I do. I can give no dates when W. H. Balcom bought or sold the Caleb Balcom farm. I am quite sure that the Rising mare was the one Caleb Balcom owned. I have no recollection of ever hearing her called "Rising Old Colt." I cannot tell how old she was in 1834. It is my impression that Caleb Balcom owned her a year or two, but cannot state the year he bought or sold her. I don't recollect of R. Rising owning but one gray mare. I never heard anything of his bringing a mare of any kind or color from Vermont.

Yours, J. G. BALCOM.

Mr. Balcom's patience and good nature had to be taxed again, and his answers

show what valuable information they give. The questions and answers are given in full.

JUNE 5, 1886.

J. G. BALCOM, Esq.

Dear Sir—I did not think I should have to write you again, but this is a very important matter, and if it is possible the facts must be known. You have helped much, and we think you can more. One cannot think how much a few little facts will do sometimes in turning the scale one way or the other. You say you see R. Rising have the little gray, half-hipped mare when you first went to Zeno Rising's in 1834. Did Mr. Rising drive her then, if so it will show something as to her age; for if he did she was four or five certain, and may have been nearer ten. From your best recollection and judgment, and this statement, how old should you say she was in 1834? Answer. I should say she was more than five or six and might have been ten, but should think not.

Did you know or remember Mr. Rising driving the mare before 1834? A. I have no recollection of seeing Mr. Rising drive her previous to 1834.

One person states she jumped when R. Rising owned her, and that she had to wear a poke. Do you remember anything about her wearing a poke or jumping? A. I do know very well she jumped, for I have chased her for miles, driving her from Z. Rising's colts, but could not say I saw her wear a poke.

The year she had the colt was it the year you went to live with Zeno, or soon after that she had the colt? A. I think it sometime after I went there before she had the colt.

You say the colt was dark colored; gray and white horses are dark colored, generally black when they follow their dams. If her colt was black it made a gray horse, if it was a chestnut or a bay it made a chestnut or bay horse. Can you say if it was a bay or a chestnut? A. The colt was dark colored but not black; can't say whether a chestnut or a bay.

Did you see Mr. Rising drive her the season she had the colt, and the colt following her, or did you see them in the pasture? I well remember seeing them in the pasture, but am not positive in regard to seeing him drive her with the colt.

Did you hear it said R. Rising half-hipped her in a snow-bank? A. No.

In 1834 had W. H. Balcom bought the Caleb Balcom farm, or was it soon after? One person states that W. H. Balcom bought the Caleb Balcom farm in 1835 and bought the mare in 1836. How do you think it was? A. I think it might have been about the time I went to Z. Rising's that W. H. Balcom bought the farm; but in regard to when he bought the mare I cannot say.

You at first did not remember W. H. Balcom owning the little gray mare, or ever seeing him drive a horse; but after a while you remembered his owning the little gray mare. Do you remember now seeing W. H. Balcom drive her, or remember about the colts she brought for him? A. As I said before I don't remember ever seeing him drive any horse, and have no recollections about his colts.

I take it you are certain that W. H. Balcom did own the little gray, half-hipped mare that was hard to catch, that R. Rising once owned? A. I am quite sure, if he had it of Caleb Balcom, it was the one owned by R. Rising.

Yours, J. G. BALCOM.

GARDINER, Mass. It will be seen how well J. G. Balcom's description of the little gray, half-hipped mare that Rufus Rising owned, agrees with the description given by Justice B. Rising. That she was bad to catch, jumped and had a colt. It can be seen how well his description answers to the description of Ethan Allen's dam.

Mr. Balcom's statement shows that Caleb Balcom owned the little gray, half-hipped, Rufus Rising mare, and that the W. H. Balcom mare was the dam of Ethan Allen. It is well to note Mr. Balcom states that he thinks W. H. Balcom bought the Caleb Balcom farm in 1834, and that he thinks he sold the gray mare previous to 1841.

In every respect the description W. H. Balcom has given of the gray mare that he owned, answers to that of the dam of Ethan Allen, except he says, his mare was not bad to catch, did not jump and her legs were not crooked. He did not understand what was meant when asked if her hind legs were crooked. He understood it meant some unsoundness. When it was explained, he writes that his mare's hind legs were rather crooked. That he don't remember ever driving her to wagon or sleigh while he owned her; that he kept her for a breeder. This shows why she was not bad to catch when he owned her. He did not have to catch her often, and when he did she knew she was not going to be used. Again, he states that that he had a large and good pasture. This and her having colts each year stopped her jumping while he owned her.

Under date of June 28, 1886, Mr. Balcom says he thinks he bought the Caleb Balcom farm in 1835, and that he bought the mare the next year in the fall, and that she brought a gray mare colt the next spring after he bought her, which he sold, with the next one, which was a gray horse colt, to Mr. Graham of Putnam. Thinks the mare had a colt when W. H. Balcom owned her. That it was October when he gave her to Ira Wallace.

Mr. Balcom states he bought the mare expressly to raise colts from. When one buys a mare ten years old to breed from they are very sure to get one that they know has raised colts, and if they buy in the fall they will be apt to get one that is understood to be in foal.

It is evident W. H. Balcom knew the little gray mare had raised colts and that it was understood she was in foal when he bought her. He states he raised four colts from her, and there can be no doubt but that he did, as people are very sure to be correct as to numbers when they are not as to dates. Mr. Balcom's last statement makes it he bought the mare in the fall of 1836, and that her first colt was in 1837; the next three would be in 1838, '39 and '40. He must have bought the mare in 1835 if he raised four colts from her, which we believe he did, and

her first colt was in 1836, and the next three in 1837, '38 and '39. It may be shown that Mr. Balcom bought his farm in 1834, but if it was in 1835 he would have wanted the mare the next fall.

It has looked a little strange how W. H. Balcom could have owned the dam of Ethan Allen four years and so many in Hague not remembered it. The explanation is that Mr. Balcom lived some seven or eight miles from Mr. Rufus Rising, and that he did not drive the mare caused many to lose sight of her and forget that W. H. Balcom owned her. Joseph Cushman did not forget it, and J. G. Balcom knows that W. H. Balcom owned the little gray half-hipped mare that Rufus Rising did, though he did not know that she was the dam of Ethan Allen until we informed him. W. H. Balcom states that he does not remember that she had a bunch on her neck when he owned her. It may have gone off before he got her; and, too, Justice B. Rising may be mistaken about her wearing a poke, as J. G. Balcom says he does not remember that she did. W. H. Cook said the wearing of a poke when he owned her made a bunch on her neck. Mr. Balcom states she was called twelve when he bought her it is not understood they knew for a certainty. Horses that are along in years are generally called younger than they are; but a mistake is sometimes made and they are called older than they are. The probabilities are that the little gray mare was ten in 1835.

A COMPLIMENT FOR THOUGHT.

The editor of the Granville (N. Y.) Republican, who has a keen eye for a good horse and who saw Thought at the Vermont Breeders' meeting, closes a very complimentary notice of this game and beautiful bay stallion in this handsome way: "There are faster and larger horses in the world than Thought, but for qualities which go to make up a perfect horse in a small compass, it is not often that they are to be found so complete in one animal as in him."

In our item on the race won by Thought at Bethel, Sept. 28th, the brown gelding John S., was erroneously said to be by Billy Ring; he is in fact, by DeLong's Ethan Allen. Below is a summary of that race:

Bethel, Vt., Sept. 28, purse \$100; 2 40 class.	
J. Bartlett's b. s. Thought, by Daniel Campbell, 1 4 1	1 1 1
J. M. Fernald's b. s. Maud, by Sayre's Harry Clay, 1 4 3	1 4 3
F. H. Wilson's b. g. John S., by DeLong's Ethan Allen, 2 2 2	2 2 2
Chester City's b. g. Black Jim, by Woodstock, 5 3 3	5 3 3
H. House's b. g. Frank F., 3 5 5	3 5 5
Time, 2:11, 2:49, 2:42, 2:41.	

THE BLUE BULLS ON THE WILSON FARM IN 1879.

(From The Western Sportsman.)

On the 29th day of April, 1879, Mr. Mat R. Hull, now of this city, visited the Wilson farm to see the stock. The following memoranda was taken by Mr. Hull of the horses shown that morning. It is likely that this is the only record of the kind in existence:

Lady Matlock, gray mare, five years old, trotted one-half mile in 1:13.

Blue Room (now Gladiator), five years old, trotted one-half mile in 1:13.

Kate McCall, gray mare, five years old, trotted one-half mile in 1:12 1-2.

Ethel, gray mare, seven years old, a quarter in 35 seconds.

Western Sportsman, a three-year-old colt, a half mile in 1:17. On a repeat he made the half, with a break, in 1:17 1-2.

Little Wonder, chestnut stallion, seven years old, made the mile in 2:32, and repeated in 2:35.

Will Cody, bay horse, seven years old, duplicated the time above stated of Little Wonder.

Elsie Good did the same.

Lulu K. made a mile in 2:33.

Effie G. made a mile in 2:37.

Hannah D. made a half mile in 1:15.

It will be observed that this exhibition was made in April, when the horses had not got on their spring clothes, and were but just beginning to open out for their spring work. Three of the youngest and most promising of the lot had not been away from home, and in August of the same year were burned in the unfortunate fire which took place.

Western Sportsman, dam Myra Shaw, by Jim Lang, was considered as promising a colt as Mr. Wilson ever owned. He was a full brother to Myrtella G., Alice Peyton and Groves' Blue Bull, now all in the 2:30 list.

Lady Matlock was also very promising and one of the prettiest gaited mares ever seen on track. She was very fast, and game as a fighting chicken.

Will Cody had but just begun to show his qualities and develop his speed.

Ethel, Elsie Good, Kate McCall, Little Wonder, Gladiator and Effie G. all won the honors of the 2:30 class; indeed, all developed into animals of renown.

Western Sportsman, Lady Matlock and Hannah D. were the three consumed in the flames of the burning barn.—(Rushville Republican.)

CLAY BLOOD IN FAST PERFORMERS.

(From The Western Sportsman.)

Opinions of expert horsemen have experienced a great change during the past fifteen years concerning the value of certain crosses in a trotting pedigree. Not longer than the date mentioned, many of the best breeders could not be induced to patronize a stallion which was known to have Clay blood in his veins. To-day, dam, Green Mountain Maid, by Sayre's Harry Clay, enjoys the proud distinction of having produced the fastest yearling trotter, Hinda Rose, (2:36 1-2), the fastest two-year-old trotter, Wild Flower (2:21), the fastest trotting three-year-old,

Hinda Rose (2:39 1-2), and the fastest four-year-old Manzanita (2:16 1-4), that the world has yet seen. Thirteen of Electioneer's get have already reached the magic circle, six of which have beaten 2:20. The average record of his turf performers is about 2:22 1-2. But one other stallion has yet produced so great a number of turf performers with records of 2:20 or better, and that is George Wilkes, whose dam, Holly Spanker, was a daughter of Old Henry Clay. The number of 2:20 performers got by George Wilkes is fifty per cent. greater than that of any other stallion that has yet been brought to light, their names and records being: Harry Wilkes, 2:14 3-4; Wilson, 2:16 1-2; Mike Wilkes, pacer, 2:16 1-4; So So, 2:17 1-4; Rosa Wilkes, 2:18 1-4; Guy Wilkes, 2:18 1-2; Joe Bunker, 2:19 1-4; Wilton, 2:19 1-4; and Tom Rogers, 2:20. The fastest wagon record, 2:16 1-2 has stood to the credit of Hopeful, a member of the Clay family, for eight years.

SAM HAZARD AND BLUE BULL.

(From The Western Sportsman.)

NEW BRITAIN, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1886.

Ed. Sportsman:—Some time last month some one asked through your paper for the pedigree of Sam Hazard. "Frank" says in his letter to you in No. 25, "old Sam Hazard was by Copperbottom." I think this must be a mistake. Old Sam Hazard was owned by a man named Clemmons, near Jamestown, Ohio, over thirty years ago, and was said to be from Canada. I think Mr. Clemmons is still living, and if he could tell all about the horse. Sam Hazard was a black, could pace very fast, and was the sire of very speedy pacers and trotters for those days. He got the dams of Sleepy Tom, 2:12 1-4, and Gem, 2:13 1-4, both by Tom Rolfe.

In regard to Clinker, I always understood he was by Naylor, and he by old Sam. James Lucas, now living at Battle Creek, Mich., owned Naylor.

And now, Mr. Editor, I want to ask you about old Blue Bull. Some time in 1883 or 1884, I saw in your paper where at the Rush county fair some talk had been indulged in about Blue Bull, and gave his sire as old Sam, a dun horse, half name and tall, and black stripe down his back, that came from Ohio, and was said to be a Hazard. I think they gave the man's name that brought him as Clinker, but I cannot say certain as to this. Now there was a horse answering this description taken from New Burlington, Ohio, by a man named Elmore to Illinois, where he was sold and taken to Indiana, but to what point in Indiana I am not able to say at present, though I could find out. This horse was sired by old Sam Hazard, and owned here by Louis Smith, now living in Burlington. Could you tell us whether the horse called Pruden's Blue Bull was ever owned in Illinois, and if by a man named Elmore?

Hoping I have not occupied too much of your valuable space I will close by saying the Sportsman is the best horse paper in the land.

Yours, J. B. S.

We do not know whether Pruden's Blue Bull was ever in Illinois or not. We do know that there was quite a family of large, clumsy, slow paces horses in Ohio and the eastern part of Indiana called Blue Bulls, and they were almost invariably dark duns, or mouse-colored, with black stripe down the back and zebra markings about the shoulders, forearms and thighs. These markings were characteristic of the tribe, and it required several outcrosses to breed them out. Pruden's Blue Bull undoubtedly belonged to the tribe, but we do not and never have believed that the great Indiana sire of trotters and pacers, Wilson's Sam (erroneously called Blue Bull after his get had brought him into public notice), had a drop of this Blue Bull blood in his veins. We are not just now prepared, but shall be in the near future, to give our readers the true history and pedigree of the Wilson horse, though we now have enough evidence to convince any man of reason that he was not sired by Pruden's Blue Bull or any other member of the Blue Bull family.

Will our correspondent please ascertain and report to us at what point in Indiana the Hazard horse he mentions was sold, give his marks, size and gait, and state the year he was taken to Illinois, or brought to this State.

[We shall be very curious to learn Mr. Randall's information on this subject, but must say that having inquired upon this point with a good deal of earnestness we saw nothing to lead us to doubt that Pruden's Blue Bull was the sire of the great Blue Bull.—Ed. REGISTER.]

DAM OF HALE'S GREEN MOUNTAIN MORGAN.

Mr. Whitcomb, who writes the following letter, is a native of Stockbridge, Vt., and is very extensively and accurately acquainted with Morgan pedigrees: Big Bro, Arizona Territory.)

Sept. 25, 1886.

Editor Register:—In answer to an inquiry of R. Green regarding the dams of certain noted horses. In the REGISTER of Sept. 10, 1886, you do not seem positive as to the breeding of the dam of Hale's Green Mountain Morgan, but give Mr. Woodbury's opinion. I had supposed this question was well settled long ago or I would have written you before on the subject. Years ago Mr. Weir and myself were corresponding about some Morgan horses, and he made the inquiry if I knew anything about the dam of Green Mountain Morgan. I answered, describing the mare, and said that she was brought from Nashua, N. H., by my uncle, Nathaniel Whitcomb. I liked the mare much, but did not at the time think of her being sired by Woodbury as she came from so far away as it seemed to me at that time; but now it would seem but a short walk—in a few weeks thereafter I saw my uncle Nat, as we always called him, and mentioned the subject to him: "Oh, yes, he says; I know all about the breeding of old Kate, as he always called her. He assured me she was sired by Woodbury, and her dam was a bay mare of good size and very strong. The man who owned her claimed she was sired by old Bulrush, but as this was not positive, but supposed it to be true, but was certain this mare was bred to Woodbury and produced the dam of Green Mountain Morgan. At the time, he told me all about who raised the mare and who took her to Nashua where he traded another horse for her and brought her to Stockbridge. I think he said she was raised somewhere in the edge of Barnard, but this and the names of those who owned her I will not pretend to recollect, as it was so long ago, and I have been traveling so much. Since this interview with my uncle, I never have had a doubt as to the pedigree of Green Mountain being sired by Woodbury and grand-dam by Bulrush.

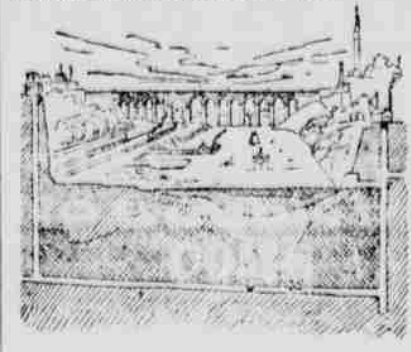
Yours truly, E. K. WHITCOMB.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

VIEW OF THE NEW AQUEDUCT UNDER HARLEM RIVER.

Wire Nails—Street Railway Curves—Decorating Garbage—The Tomato as a Medicine for the Liver—The Aqueduct a Great Engineering Work.

The aqueduct now being built to increase the water supply of New York city is a great work. It had to contend with dishonest management in the beginning, which marred the perfect carrying on of the plan. Lives were sacrificed to the avarice of men who apparently would not have hesitated to cement the aqueduct's walls with blood. A horrible tale of grinding the poor and the helpless to death in connection with the progress of building is told. That, however, has been changed. Harlem river is a small strip of water that passes from the Hudson across to the sound. It is what makes New York an island. It is not properly a river, merely a connection between the two waterways named.



AQUEDUCT UNDER HARLEM RIVER.

The water supply of New York comes from Croton river, north of the city. It must cross the Harlem. The present aqueduct gets to the city across the famous High Bridge, far above the Harlem. This is a tremendous piece of engineering. The waterway is immediately under the floor of the bridge and is so large that a boat can be rowed through it.

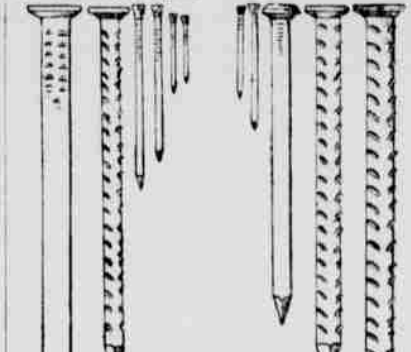
The new and enlarged supply will pass in a great tunnel under the river. The plan of it is given in the picture. Thus by two aqueducts, one over Harlem river the other under, the vast city will be fed with water. The supply is now insufficient and the opening of the new waterway is looked forward to anxiously. The crossing under the river will be made through solid rock 150 feet below the river level.

The water head up at the Croton has been artificially enlarged to feed the new waterway. Artificial dams, lakes and a water shed have been constructed, so as to bring all the adjacent flow together to this one outlet. It is the greatest water works engineering on this continent.

At present the head pressure in New York city is insufficient to carry water above the first floor. Every house that is more than two stories has therefore to have a pump in addition to the ordinary water fixtures. This worked by steam or other motor, often by fatiguing arm and shoulder practice, conveys the water up to a tank in the roof, thence it runs into the pipes.

Wire Nails.

The nail business has been revolutionized by this invention. Instead of being cast in the old fashion, nails are now made of drawn wire, shaped off, sharpened at the point and flattened into a head. The invention enables the artificer to make a variety of nails suitable to every purpose.



WIRE NAILS.

Barbed nails that cannot work out may be made. Specimens of these are seen in the illustration. Then there are flat, oval, blue, black or bright nails, ridged nails and those for slate roofing and car finishing. The iron or steel can be prepared in any way in the soft wire beforehand. These nails are greatly superior to the old fashioned kind.

Street Railway Curves.

The bad effects of the use of circular curves on city railways is shown in a striking way in Philadelphia, where the cable road on Market street has to make eight right angle turns (four for each track) in passing around the public buildings on Broad street. The harm is not only in the sudden development of centrifugal force in passing from the straight tangent to the circular arc, but also in the sudden starting and stopping of a moment of rotation—a turntable movement—as the car runs on and off the curve. In passing around the curve, every car is rotated through ninety degrees at a uniform rate, much as if an engine on a turntable were suddenly set turning, then moved steadily, until it is suddenly stopped. It is manifest that great strains are caused by such violent changes of motion, not only on the cars, but on the cables as well; and it would be worth while to go to much trouble and expense in the construction of parabolic curves in the beginning, to save wear and tear in the long run. Horse cars feel the bad effects of circular curves less than the cable cars, because the velocity of the former can be adjusted to the occasion by good driving; while the latter move steadily and rapidly, without any allowance for the strain on the cars, and the stretch of the cable or the curves produce. It is curious that so antiquated a device as the circular curve should survive in a construction involving so much special and ingenious arrangement as a cable road.—Science.

The Tomato.

Medically considered there can be no doubt that, while we cannot expect its health-imparting properties to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, yet its action upon the system is attended with beneficial results, since analysts and members of the medical profession have said that the fruit is exceedingly wholesome, and used freely, either raw or cooked, must of necessity do a vast amount of good. Besides all this it is admitted that it does act in a stimulating manner upon the liver, and for no other reason than this it becomes invaluable as an article of diet, and especially so in hot seasons when the liver is more inclined to become sluggish. Another point worth in this line of thought which should not be overlooked is this, it is easy, very easy, of digestion, and may therefore be freely partaken of even by invalids without hindrance or fear.

A LOUISIANA CREOLE.

Divine she moves, resplendent, bright,
With charms that speak a sunny zone
And not the day, nor silent night,
Is fairer, till when both in one
Do meet and make the southern eve,
With softened glow and lighted shade
So fair the trembling star-beams leave
The sky and rest upon the glade.

Yon flash that richly dyes the west
Upon her cheek hath left its glow;
Yon fleecy cloud upon her breast
Hath traced its faintly tinted snow:
Above yon crescent orb the star
That shines alone in evening sky
Hath lent its luster from afar
To light the darkness of her eye.

From shadows following fast the flight
Of day down to the accident,
Like plumes that waft the wings
Of night,
Her tresses flowing wealth was sent,
With rounded form and rosy mouth,
And antrous Aphrodite's grace,
Her bloom is of the fervid south,
Her beauty of its fabled race.

—R. A. WILKINSON.

A LETTER FROM A BULLET.

A Besieged General Makes a Mail Call of a Leaden Missile.

The museum of the Berlin general postoffice has received an interesting addition to its treasures. This is a parchment letter found in the city archives of Cologne, and which had been enclosed in a hollow bullet and fired out of the beleaguered town of Neuss in 1475. So far the friendly forces of Cologne know of the terrible plight to which the citizens were reduced. Charles the Bold Burgundy was carrying on war against the town of Cologne and other Rhenish confederated cities, and had hemmed Neuss so closely that the inhabitants were brought to the last extremity. An army of observation of the confederate posted beyond the Rhine, watched Charles' operations, hoping to get an opportunity of relieving the town.

The letter is from the commander, the Landgrave Hermann of Hesse, who describes how the besieged are destitute of food and ammunition, and have no stones for weapons and water to live upon. They have no medicines or surgical appliances, and so the sick are wounded die without